





use the means of influencing their wills, that they may be convinced and be saved?

I have done. There is a class of men in the North, whose good opinion I am unwilling to lose, who cannot justly appreciate my condition. Those persons, this letter and my future conduct will, I trust, make my friends for them I have written. There are others, who have no intention either now or hereafter to do me justice. Others are not, and never can be the same. For them I have no reproaches. Bitter words are to be used only by those who have nothing to extenuate in the difficult drama of life. I am not of them. I have never assumed a balance-sheet, in moral, but as a politician, in degenerate times, I have borne an unadvised banner; my highest ambition—my holiest hope, is that it may at last be triumphant—and as it is now, so may it be eternally the same.

C. M. CLAY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

#### FREE NEGROES IN SLAVE STATES.

A foreign correspondent of the 'Atlas' furnishes that paper with the following copy of an interesting correspondence (supposed to have taken place) between Alexandre Dumas and a celebrated Southern Democrat:

Among other characteristics, Dumas is a great traveller. Having visited the outer quarters of the globe, he is anxious to go to America. Being, however, a mulatto, he is said to be afraid that he will be taken and sold as a slave. The following gives rise to the following correspondence, of which I give you the first English translation:

From Alexandre Dumas to the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Paris, April 1st, 1847.

Sir—I shall make no apology for addressing you the present letter. I am your sincere admirer, and among the leading Democrats of the United States, I cannot but feel assured that the request I am about to make will be cheerfully granted. My name cannot be unknown to you. I am the author of Monte Christo and other works, which have earned me a name throughout Europe. I rank among my personal friends many individuals of noble and even royal birth. I am the familiar associate of the leading literary and scientific characters of Paris. I am a member of the Institute, and wear the cross of the Legion of Honor. Yet my mother was a negro, and I am not ashamed to confess that my person makes open declaration of my lineage.

I have travelled in other quarters of the globe; yet, resembling my renowned namesake, who sought to conquer new worlds, I am anxious to visit your transatlantic continent. In this, I am less moved by vain curiosity than a desire to breathe the pure atmosphere of civil liberty, and to mingle my ardent sympathies with those of a free and happy people. One thing alone deters me from immediately realizing this cherished wish of my heart. I am told that my African blood will subject me to inconveniences in the United States, and that I may be even taken and sold as a slave, according to the existing laws. This, of course, I hold to be an atrocious slander, propagated by the envious monarchists of the old world. Yet I have deemed it prudent to address you the present letter, and to request that you will use your influence in my travelling through the United States, might it not be removed by my being invested with some diplomatic functions, which I have no doubt my friend and admirer, the Duke de Montpensier, would readily obtain for me. An early reply to this note will confer upon me a lasting obligation. Accept, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A. DUMAS.

[Mr. Calhoun to A. Dumas.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1st, 1847.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 1st. Your name and name are familiar to me, yet I have not the power to aid in the accomplishment of your wishes. Your African blood would subject you to imprisonment in this State, as well as all the other slave States of the American Union. Your genius and reputation could afford you no protection. You belong to a race that has the slave the highest and strongest reason from their degradation. If you have read my various speeches and letters, you must be convinced that slavery is an institution of the most atrocious and revolting character, and that it is incompatible with democracy. It is evaded by the fact that the Slave States are the chief seats of democracy in this Union, and that we regard the democratic principle as the main bulwark of the institution. That slavery is favorable to civilization is demonstrated by the fact that in this State (South Carolina), where the slaves are double the number of the whites, refinement of manners is carried to the highest pitch, and Charleston, its capital, is the acknowledged metropolis of American civility. We would not avail ourselves of this fact to boast of our superiority with a diplomatic character. Necessity knows no law. Self-protection is the first law of society. Though slavery is a benighted institution, and our slaves are the happiest creatures in the world, yet they might be easily stirred up to rebellion. If free blacks were allowed to come here, they might excite their fellow Africans to insurrection. We live, sir, in the midst of a perpetual crisis. We must preserve our throats from butchery, our homes from conflagration, at all hazards. At the same time, we must maintain and perpetuate our peculiar institutions. In such a state of things, should you visit Charleston, you would, doubtless, experience no insult, but you would be immediately turned out of town by our cavalry, as was lately the case in respect to a public agent sent hither by the State of Massachusetts.

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. C. CALHOUN.

For the authenticity of these letters, I cannot vouch, further than to suggest that they may be imagined to suit the characters and circumstances of the parties.

C. C. L.

From the New-York Evangelist.

#### TESTIMONY AGAINST THE WAR.

The Presbytery of Utica, at their recent annual meeting at New-York Mills, adopted the following preamble and resolutions on the subject of the Mexican War—

"Whereas war is one of the greatest evils which can afflict the human race, and especially to be deplored in this age of national advancement and religion; and whereas, of all other people on the face of the earth, have the least occasion to disturb the peace of the world, and from our geographical position and the pacific nature of our government, should be the leader of the nations in all things conducive to peace; and whereas we are now engaged in an expensive and ruinous war with a neighboring republic; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we view this war as wholly unnecessary, aggressive, and wicked—a stain upon our high professions and character as a nation, injurious to ourselves and the people with whom we are at variance, clearly ominous of evil to our Union and peace, and a reproach and rendering us traitors obnoxious to the vengeance of Heaven.

Resolved, 2. That the ministers and Churches within our bounds are recommended to discontinue this unequal and most unnatural war, in every suitable way, and especially to cease not to pray for the cessation of hostilities, and the restoration of peace to our beloved yet guilty country."

THE WILMOT PROVISION IN THE SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed—

Resolved, That if any territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or annexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an unalterable fundamental article or provision, whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.

Resolved, That in any session of territory that may be acquired as the result of the war with Mexico, the doctrine of popular sovereignty, expressed by Commissioners in their negotiation with Mr. Friz, to provide for the protection of the inhabitants of the ceded territory against the introduction of the system of human slavery therein, by a stipulation to that effect in any treaty that may be made, cannot, consistently with the rights of those inhabitants, and with the principles of justice and liberty which have been proclaimed to the world as the basis of our institutions, be disregarded or denied.

## THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

#### NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The following are among the petitions that have been presented to the Legislature, for the Secession of Massachusetts from the Union—

Of J. Drake, C. C. Field and 205 other legal voters, and 62 non-voters, of Leominster.

Of Moses Sawin, and 152 legal voters, and 124 non-voters, of Southboro.

Of Elbridge Sprague, and 191 other legal voters, and 212 non-voters, of Abington.

Of William Whiting, and 111 other legal voters, and 78 non-voters, of North Bridgewater.

Of Ichabod Morton, Bourne Spooner, and 91 other legal voters, and 51 non-voters, of Plymouth.

Of Eli F. Burnham, and 69 other legal voters, and 27 non-voters, of Danvers.

Of Artemus Woodward, and 66 other legal voters, and 59 non-voters, of Raynham.

Of Benjamin Snow, Jr., and 47 other legal voters, of Fitchburg.

Of David Torrey, and 47 other legal voters, of Scituate.

Of Samuel L. Hill, and 32 other legal voters, of Northampton.

Of Elisha Nickerson, Jr., and 63 other legal voters, of Haverhill.

Of Stillman Lathrop, and 91 others, of Cambridge.

Of D. B. Bill, A. C. Norcross, and 33 other legal voters, and 29 non-voters, of Upton.

It will be seen that Leominster, Southboro, Abington, and North Bridgewater, have sent a noble example, which ought to be widely imitated.

No time should be lost by our anti-slavery friends in other towns. Let them at once do up the work committed to their hands, and send their petitions to the Legislature.

The following letter, from an early and much esteemed friend of our cause, tells a good story of Southboro. Let every town 'go and do likewise.'

SOUTHBORO, Feb. 12, 1848.

DEAR FRIEND MAY.—We have used those Disunion petitions you left us, and have, we think, had first-rate success; for out of 271 legal voters, being all that were on our check-list last fall, (and we think the number less now, as many have left town,) we have obtained 152 voters, and 124 non-voters, besides spreading a good deal of anti-slavery truth among the people. Had all the districts in town, six in number, been as faithfully canvassed as three of them were, the result would have been, we think, much greater.

The time has been, you know, when most men regarded the Constitution and Union as too sacred to be talked about, otherwise than glorified. But now we have obtained the signatures of a large majority of the legal voters of this town, asking its abolition—considering the destruction of the Constitution and the Union a less evil than Slavery. What a change! Let us, one and all, give thanks unto God, and take courage. We think the anti-slavery truth shown here at the quarterly meeting was not all lost, but is springing up, and bringing forth fruit. Thanks be to God, and to our anti-slavery agents and friends, for their labors of love among us. We send you a part of the result of our labor—the Petition. Commit it to such hands as you think best. If you think proper, you may tell the world what little Southboro has done. Per order of the friends of Disunion.

Yours for peace and righteous union,

MOSES SAWIN.

#### EXTREME POLITICAL PROFLIGACY.

The inevitable tendency of politics is to demoralize those who engage with zeal in its strife. In that of principles and aims is sacrificed to expediency to obtain a majority, the most dishonorable means are resorted to, without a blush, to secure votes. Every election is marked by chicanery, falsehood, slander, deception, and impiety, on all sides and by every party engaged in it. It is a conflict for place, emolument, power, and worldly honor; and with such Christianity has nothing to do, except to condemn it as sinful. Take up the party newspapers—no matter on which side they are found—and you will find them unscrupulous in their declarations, and malignant in their spirit. Some evidence of this may be found on the first page of our present number.

At the present time, the political cauldron in New Hampshire is boiling furiously, and into it is cast any thing and every thing that the political actors deem useful for their purpose. Within the last fortnight, Henry C. Wright and Parker Pillsbury have visited Concord, (the head quarters of this agitation,) and held one or two public meetings, in which they bore the same faithful testimony against all the parties which are acting under this pro-slavery Constitution, as they deliver in Massachusetts, or any other part of the country; and advocated the dissolution of the present national compact on the highest moral and religious grounds. For daring to exercise this liberty of speech, and having the presumption to visit the Granite State in this crisis, all the political journals—Whig, Democratic, Independent and Liberty party—are denouncing them in the language of Billingsgate, and each is endeavoring to excel the others in the magnitude of its lies, and the maliciousness of its defamation. It is appalling to see how coolly they make statements which they know to be utterly vile and mendacious, but with which they hope to deceive the ignorant and inflame the prejudiced, and add to their number. The Independent Democrat, the organ of the Hale party, accuses Messrs Wright and Pillsbury of directly playing into the hands of the old Fugate, and helping to keep the allies of Slavery in power, who are represented as highly pleased at the course pursued by these noble witnesses for God and Liberty! The Whig Statesman calls them 'disturbers of the public peace—mad-cap reformers'—and says 'there is reason to apprehend that a good understanding exists between them and some radical leaders at the Capital! The Whig Wilmot Provision' deals in the same slang, and adds to the number of lies by asserting that Mr. Wright and Mr. Pillsbury 'abused the Free Will Baptists' (they did not utter a word about that denomination); and 'encouraged the pro-slavery party to the skies! The Democratic Patriot represents Mr. Pillsbury as 'employed to lecture in support of the allied cause,' and Mr. Wright as 'hired by the federal allies in New Hampshire! The 'Round and Ready' (Dem.) says they 'are the leaders of the van-guard of the allied army'—that 'the federalists have brought them into the State to help them carry the next election'—that 'they denounced the President, the administration, and Gen. Pierce, in the most outrageous manner'—and that 'no one will deny the exclusive claim of the federal party to the services of these champions! All these unprincipled papers are shocked at the impiety exhibited in the calling of the Anti-Sabbath Convention—of course.

Here you have the morality of politics. These lying charges against our faithful and dauntless coadjutors are not only gross as a mountain, open, palpable, but they daily contradict each other. By the confessions of all these journals, impartial justice was meted out to all the rival parties, and hence it is they are all howling like fiends, and as those who are tormented before the time. What higher commendations do our friends need? God be with them to enable them still to declare the whole truth, in whatever place they may speak, whether the people to whom they are sent hear or forbear!

#### NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

We have long been satisfied, that those who have the management of the 'National Reform Association,' (whose Utopian object is the freedom of the public lands,) are not deserving of the respect or confidence of the true friends of down-trodden humanity. The regular perusal of their organs, 'Yours America,' satisfies us that they are destitute of principle, and animated by a vulgar and selfish spirit. In the last number of that paper, professed abolitionists are told that they have a more imperative duty to perform than the liberation of the chattel slave;—and that duty is, (sublime disinterestedness!) to look out for number one! To ask the laboring classes of the North to combine for the overthrow of the bloody system of Southern slavery, is a proposition that borders on the ludicrous! After securing for every white man an inalienable homestead, 'it will then be our duty to do all we can to liberate every enslaved human being.' Very generous and considerate, this! We are sick of the wretched clamor about 'Wages Slavery,' as comparable with 'Chattel Slavery.' It carries upon its face the evidence of knavery and folly. To represent the condition of the laboring classes of the North as equally to be deplored with that of the Southern slaves, and the first to be improved, is to insult the human understanding, and to deal largely in falsehood. Fire shall not burn it out of us, that the working-man, who talks in this style, is either a knave or a simpleton. If he has ordinary intelligence, he knows that he is not speaking the truth; and if he is destitute of brains, he ought to hold his peace.

#### WHAT NEXT?

The Cincinnati Herald contains the proceedings of a meeting held in Dublin, Wayne county, Indiana, Dec. 25th, 1847, at which a Wilmot Provision League was formed, the object of which is to prevent the extension of slave territory. An address 'to those who love their country more than party' was adopted, in which Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men are cordially invited 'to forget for a time their prejudices, and differences on minor questions, and to unite in one grand effort to save the country,' by going for the Wilmot proviso! No invitation is extended to the old organized abolitionists, because it is well known that 'old birds are not to be caught with chaff.' This movement, we presume, has originated in a benevolent spirit; but those who have started it have yet to learn the A. B. C. of the anti-slavery alphabet. The Wilmot Provision, though we should hail its adoption by Congress as a sign of anti-slavery progress, is not the great issue before the country. That issue is, the immediate and entire abolition of slavery on every inch of American territory, and, in order to hasten that sublime event, the dissolution of this Union. Just so long as the present Union exists, will the peaceful emancipation of the slaves be an impossible event, and the strides of the Slave Power be more and more terrific.

#### MR. PALFREY'S SPEECH.

We have commenced the publication of this excellent speech, to which we need not invite the special attention of our readers, as it will be sure to be read by all with lively interest. To every thoughtful mind, imbued with the spirit of liberty, the position in which Massachusetts is placed by the Slave Power, as stated by Mr. Palfrey—her citizens seized in southern ports, scourged, cast into prison, and sold into slavery, on account of their complexion—her ambassadors, clothed with official dignity and power, driven ignominiously from the South, on touching its soil—every appeal to the Supreme Court, on her part, for a redress of these grievances, effectually closed up by southern penal enactments—the helplessness of Massachusetts, 'being' disarmed by those compromises of the Constitution which she respects, while she continues a member of the Union—as inconceivably proves it to be her sacred duty at once to snap the cords which now bind her to the Slave States, and to institute a new government for herself, as that her citizens have a right to breathe the air and enjoy the light of heaven. There is no other remedy for these insufferable acts than the Dissolution of the Union. Time will prove this declaration to be true to the letter.

#### A SINGULAR FACT NOT A FACT.

In the Washington correspondence of the Christian (Baptist) Watchman, we find the following: "It is a singular fact, that thirty-four years since, the men, through whose agency the disturbing question of slavery has been set in motion, lived within a few doors of each other, in the quiet town of Newburyport. The one, a slim apprentice boy, engaged in setting up types in a printing office, and the other a merchant, selling ribbons and silks on the corner of the adjoining block. The apprentice was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and the merchant Francis Todd. Garrison moved to Baltimore, and edited a paper called 'The Genius of Universal Emancipation,' in which appeared a paragraph stating that a vessel owned by Francis Todd, was engaged in the slave trade. For this libel, Garrison was fined and imprisoned. This, then, was the rise of that fierce spirit of contention which has roused the cry of oppression and wrong, from one end of the country to the other, and made slavery the 'vexed question' of the day."

#### UP TO THE MARK.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Peck, of Mendon, has presented the following preamble and resolutions, which on his motion were assigned for Tuesday next, and in the meantime ordered to be printed—

Whereas, The war with Mexico is a war of aggression and conquest, originating in the atrocious purpose of planting slavery on a free soil; and whether commenced by the President or Congress is not material, as the most solemn sanction of the government has been given unreservedly to its prosecution and support, thereby making it a war, not of the administration or of party, but of the nation, manifestly implicating all who have voted men or supplies from the last, under the lying Preamble, in the last man enrolled or the last dollar appropriated for this most infamous and unrighteous crusade;

And whereas, the present generation is guilty of the crime of commencing, carrying on, and sustaining the war with Mexico, the present generation ought to pay the expense of the war;

Resolved, That this Legislature recommend Congress to pass a law, authorizing a direct tax to be levied on all the people and property of the United States;

Resolved, That no further supplies of men or money should be granted, and that justice and magnanimity, as well as the safety and honor of the nation, demand of Congress the immediate withdrawal of all the American forces to the undisputed territory of the United States.

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#### UP TO THE MARK.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Peck, of Mendon, has presented the following preamble and resolutions, which on his motion were assigned for Tuesday next, and in the meantime ordered to be printed—

Whereas, The war with Mexico is a war of aggression and conquest, originating in the atrocious purpose of planting slavery on a free soil; and whether commenced by the President or Congress is not material, as the most solemn sanction of the government has been given unreservedly to its prosecution and support, thereby making it a war, not of the administration or of party, but of the nation, manifestly implicating all who have voted men or supplies from the last, under the lying Preamble, in the last man enrolled or the last dollar appropriated for this most infamous and unrighteous crusade;

And whereas, the present generation is guilty of the crime of commencing, carrying on, and sustaining the war with Mexico, the present generation ought to pay the expense of the war;

Resolved, That this Legislature recommend Congress to pass a law, authorizing a direct tax to be levied on all the people and property of the United States;

Resolved, That no further supplies of men or money should be granted, and that justice and magnanimity, as well as the safety and honor of the nation, demand of Congress the immediate withdrawal of all the American forces to the undisputed territory of the United States.

#### NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

We have long been satisfied, that those who have the management of the 'National Reform Association,' (whose Utopian object is the freedom of the public lands,) are not deserving of the respect or confidence of the true friends of down-trodden humanity. The regular perusal of their organs, 'Yours America,' satisfies us that they are



## WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN THE

OLD DOMINION.

We extract an article from the New A. F. C. published at Portsmouth, Va., and edited by E. A. Cunningham, dated Dec. 27, 1896, of himself, and here is the extract—(Dec. 24, 1896).

"We have been, for some days, suffering under severe inflammation of the lungs, produced by cold and irritated by speaking in public, so that throughout Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, till Tuesday morning, the agony of the disease seemed to increase, and the suffering was intense, without the least appetite for food. The cough was dry and hard, causing the most acute pains in the head and back. We had fairly given up all hope of relief, when we thought of the Balm of Gilead, and went round to our friend Heintz, who gave us a bottle of it. We took the first dose according to directions, and almost instantly felt a glow of healthy warmth through the system. This was at 2 o'clock—at 5 we took another dose, and the agony of the disease seemed to increase, and the relief in the frequency of the spasms and violent pains that had before attended them. At 3 in the morning, we took another dose, and the phlegm, though tough, yellow and ropy, was ejected from the lungs with comparative ease. We feel grateful for the relief afforded, and recommend a trial of it by all who are suffering as we suffered. We have deemed it due to the medicine, and to humanity, to give this unalloyed testimonial to the virtue of the Balm in Our case.

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